

The Newport Daily News.

\$5.00 PER ANNUM.

"Liberty and Union now and forever, one and inseparable."—WEEKLY.

--SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

VOL. XVII.

NEWPORT, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 5, 1863.

NO 256

The Daily News.

For Prospects, Advertising and Subscription Terms.—See last Column of this page.

Poetical.

[From the N. B. Moore.]

Lord, God of battles, serve our arms!
And sted our hearts to fight for thee,
For through our land thy trumpet sounds,
The clarion-blast of liberty!

The chariot of thine awful state
Is sweeping through our guilty land,
And swift destruction to thy fate
Who in thy pathway dare to stand.

The cries and groans, the blood and tears
Of millions tolling 'neath the rod,
Have come into thy burning care,
And thou art still the defender, Lord.

It is not for party names nor lines
We draw the sword or raise the prayer,
But that in thine all-highest work
Our feeble hands may have a share;

To strike the shiekh from the slave,
To bid the oppressed earth be free,
And leave to millions yet unborn
The heritage of liberty.

Go thou before us, Lord of Hosts,
To show the way, our cause to bless;
To crown this work of thine own hand
With full, complete, and quick success.

A blaze by day, a fire by night,
Protect us, and our country's cause;
Uphold the honor of our flag,
The majesty of Christian law.

And when in battle's awful shock,
The bursting shell and iron mail,
Give every patriot hand true strength
To strike for thee, and never fail.

Miscellany.

A REVENGEFUL WOMAN.

Lucrata Granville was engaged to be married to Francis, Duke of Buckingham, at the time that he fell in battle, slain by the hand, it was said, of Cromwell himself. The lady, on receiving intelligence of the duke's death, vowed to avenge it on the person of Cromwell. For three years she exercised herself in fitting wittip pistols at a mark, and that she might not be terrified by the appearance of her victim, she selected for her target a portrait of the usurper and as soon as she thought herself perfect, she sought an opportunity to gratify her revenge. But Cromwell rarely appeared in public, and when he did, it was with such caution that few could approach him. An occasion at length occurred—the city of London resolved to give a magnificent banquet in honor of the Protector, who, from political motives, determined to make his entrance into the city with all his splendor of royalty. Upon this being made public, the curiosity of all ranks was excited, and the enraged lady resolved not to lose so favorable an opportunity for carrying out her evil design. It so happened that the procession was appointed to pass through the very street in which she resided; and a balcony, before the first story of her house, yielded her full scope for putting her long meditated design into effect. On the day appointed she seated herself, with several female companions in the balcony; and on this occasion—for the first time since her lover's death—she cast aside her self-respect, and appeared in gorgeous apparel. It was not without the greatest exertion that she concealed the violent emotion under which she labored; and when the increasing pressure of the crowd indicated the approach of Cromwell, her feelings became so powerful that she almost fainted. However, she recovered, just as the Protector arrived with a few paces of the balcony. Hastily drawing a pistol from under her garment, she deliberately took aim and fired; but a sudden start, which the lady who sat next her made, before holding the weapon, gave it a different direction to what was intended, and the ball killed the horse rode by Henry Cromwell, the Protector's son. The event immediately arrested the cavalcade, and Cromwell—at the same time that he cast a fierce look of indignation toward the balcony—held a singular spectacle. More than twenty females might be seen on their knees, imploring his mercy with uplifted hands, while one only stood unaffected in the midst of them, and looking down contemptuously on the Protector, exclaiming:

"Tyrant, it was I who dealt the blow; and should I not be satisfied with killing a chosen instead of a tiger, were I not convinced that before another year is passed your destiny would be sealed?"

The multitude, enraged at this ferocious attempt to assassinate the chief person in the realm, were about to tear down the house, when Cromwell cried aloud, with great coolness and intrepidity:

"Desist, my friends! Also! poor woman, she knows not what she does!"

So saying, he pursued his course. But very speedily orders were issued to seize the person of the offender, and Lucrata Granville passed her days as the inmate of a lunatic asylum.

A YANKEE HEROINE.

Intelligence was published some time since of the capture of the brig J. P. Elliott of New York, by the U. S. V. A. No. 1. Captain Dutton, now Agent, New Committee, which in 1861, at the City Music Store, 35 Thames St., T. W. WOOD.

JUST RECEIVED. New Music Books, new sheet Music, New Guitars, Violins, and Cello Strings, new to Dutton, No. 1. Captain Dutton, now Agent, New Committee, which in 1861, at the City Music Store, 35 Thames St., T. W. WOOD.

BURNSIDE'S MARCH.

A NEW EDITION of the Grand March dedicated by special permission to General Burnside, being the Burnside's March, just been issued by the Firth, Trow, and Co., of New York, the latter market M. A. S. Whoever will return the same to this office shall be suitably rewarded. T. W. WOOD.

POTTER & HAMMOND'S WRITING BOOK.

By the dozen or by single Numbers. For sale at

new 25. TILLEY'S

PECKHAM & PITMAN, Commercial Wharf.

Oct 6.

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Thursday Afternoon, March 5, 1863.

Yankee Department, Local News Items, General and War News, see this page.—Latest News, "Telegraph," Commercial and Marine Notices, Table-News.—Miscellaneous Reading, full Subscription, &c. Advertising Terms, First page.

Advertisers are not allowed to insert stereotyped display lines or cut in the columns of this paper.

INTERVENTION.

The latest European news brings us, among other things, the attitude of France as evinced in the debates of the French Chambers, on these important questions—the American, the Mexican and the Roman. It is thus expressed by the Paris correspondent of the New York Times, briefly, in these words:

"On the American question an unlooked-for difference, and a conclusion in favor of participating in a policy of non-intervention otherwise than in a friendly way, on the Mexican question, a policy to be regulated by events, but which in any case appears to fall short of the limits at first assigned to it; and finally, on the Roman question, the indefinite maintenance of the occupation, in the hope that something may turn up to put a stop to it."

We are only interested in the attitude of France here assumed towards us—leaving her intermeddling with others for them to settle with her in their own way.

So far as we, in this country, are concerned, it seems that she has come in the very wise conclusion not to meddle with our affairs at present, even in a friendly way. And, although, if a "busy-body in other men's matters" chooses to meddle with what isn't any of his business, it is of little consequence in what precise form or manner it may be done, yet the irreconcileable and truthful conclusion in every such instance is that the "busy-body" had better mind his own business. So, it seems to us, is it the case in regard to the government of England and of France. The people of England are right, but the government are "itching" to have a finger in our pie, which they would like to take in *quarantine*, and their assumed indifference but very ill-conceals their real designs and designs. But the resolution introduced into the U. S. Senate on Saturday last would seem to embody the true reason why these European intermeddlers should be abhored of ever indulging a thought of any interference looking to the independence of the South, because they cannot lend the Southern rebels aid or comfort, nor lift a finger toward the establishment of an independent Southern Confederacy, without, knowingly and with malice prepense, and without having the fear of God before their eyes, so far as they act in that direction, aiding and abetting in the establishment of a confederacy based upon the interests of human slavery, and thus indubitably helping their antecedents and satisfying themselves before the world. If they are willing to do this—if they are so God-forsaken as to be willing to exact so gigantic a lie before the eyes of mankind, what, we ask, becomes of all the crocodile whining, and holy horror that they have expended in England and other leading European powers, for the last few years, upon the accused institution of human slavery as it existed in the United States—that monstrous anomaly, as they termed it, existing in a country that professed itself *pro-cæsarean*, to be the country, where all men were "born free and equal"—the home of the oppressed and the land of the free?" It is a plain and simple ethical truth that a government seeking to establish itself with human slavery as its chief corner-stone in the nineteenth century, ought not to expect much less to receive the support of any civilized nation in the world. What shall we say then if these nations who claim not only all the civilization, but all the Christianity of the world—who claim to be the pioneers in all philanthropic and benevolent Christian enterprises for the amelioration of the condition of mankind—what shall we say, we ask, if these nations, who assume so much of the Christian "I am holier than thou" when we set them not only speaking and basely betraying every principle of their profession and committing a crime against the race, by not coming boldly out on the side of government, of right, and of freedom, but instead, in every way in their power, and as openly as they dare, throwing every weight into the scale of the upholders and defenders of that very institution which these European Phœnixes have so prettily depeopled—aye, aiding by every means in their power in its perpetration.

The answer is plain and simple in all this matter of intervention and of Southern sympathy. Their pretended depreciation of the institution of slavery is a base and bold lie—The European governments that have sympathized with the South, *during the rebellion*, are certain knaves and hypocrites, who looked far more to the balance of political power in the world than to any rule of right or of justice whatever.

The disruption of this Nation has been their darling theme ever since we fought our way to National Independence. When best it suited their nefarious purposes, to hold up the institution of slavery in this country to the common execration of mankind, and to invite the sympathy, not only of other European governments, but also of that of many of our people as they could by any act by all means gain, *on the side* of their views, then the very was the awful watch-dog of the American Repub-

lic in permitting such a foul blot upon their National re-union. But having failed by their emissaries to produce the desired disruption, and finding in the war of the rebellion a more sure way of accomplishing their ends by sympathizing with the slaveocracy, they throw off their mask of abolition and pretended philanthropy, and enact a piece of perfidy and duplicity that could make angels weep, if ten times they have.

But, thank God, there is such a thing as history and it must be *post facto*—it must be a record of affairs that have been completed and are past, and that must be subjected to an impartial review. Then what place must these hypocritical European hypocrites occupy? And what answers, *what?*

Local News Items.

THE FUNERAL OF REV. DR. JACKSON.—We state yesterday, in our notice of the funeral services of the Rev. Dr. Jackson, that they would take place in a friendly way on the Mexican question, a policy to be regulated by events, but which in any case appears to fall short of the limits at first assigned to it; and finally, on the Roman question, the indefinite maintenance of the occupation, in the hope that something may turn up to put a stop to it.

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Resolved. That William H. Crampton, Mayor of the city, be and is hereby authorized to execute the foregoing deed.

Memorandum: The above resolution refers to a deed from the city of Newport to the Newport and Fall River Railroad Company, conveying certain land covered by the public waters in the cove, and north and south of Long Wharf; which deed will be found in the Records of Land Evidence in the City Clerk's Office.]

We would add, in reference to this matter, that the principal cause of debate upon the subject was a difference of opinion as to whether the deed should be quit claim or warranty.

It was finally conditioned in the conveyance, which is of the nature of quit claim, that the city should not be held liable for any damages to persons still claiming title to any part or party of said land. The following resolutions in regard to the visit of Major General Wool, were also passed in the Board of Aldermen and afterward, in con-

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